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able of all engines for the destruction of its creators the instant the social equilibrium shifts." The remedy lies in an untrammelled and independent judiciary. Since we are not traveling in that direction, the inference is clear.

Many readers will hardly agree with the premises and hence will object to the conclusions. But we have here a thought-provoking work and one well worth pondering in the light of contemporary facts.

J. P. LICHTENBERGER.

University of Pennsylvania.

ALEXINSKY, GREGOR. *Modern Russia*. (Trans. by Bernard Miall.) Pp. 361.

Price, \$3.75. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1913.

Though not a systematic discussion of the Russia of our time, this book contains much material of value to the students of contemporary institutions. The author's experience as a member of the Duma gives him intimate knowledge of its workings, or rather of its powerlessness to do creative work, and his access to material in Russia opens to him fields closed to most western European writers. The chief criticism of the style is the author's tendency to discursive language. Pages of concrete facts, which furnish excellent pictures of phases of Russian economic and political life are followed by others which are indefinite or unrelated to the subject discussed. The volume is far from the standard of Palme's *Russische Verfassung* or Chasles' *Le Parlement Russe*, neither does it have the solidity of Milyoukov's *Russia and Its Crisis*. On the other hand, it is much more easily read than any of these and will probably familiarize more people with the general lines of Russian national development, its economics and its governmental organization.

Four chapters on the physiography and history of Russia introduce the discussion of modern conditions. The treatment of the latter shows great confidence in the potentialities of the country and its people and marked pessimism as to the present outlook. Three features of Russian life limit the realization of the nation's proper development. Economic interests are in the hands of a comparatively small group bent on keeping things as they are and reaping the greatest possible immediate profit. The large landholders squeeze from the peasant the last kopeck beyond the barest existence. Politics are controlled by the same group. The Duma is a farce. Indeed though the people were fired with the hope that the first and second Dumas might accomplish something to ameliorate conditions they have now lost interest in the meetings.

The result of the control of politics and economics by the reactionaries is reflected in bad social conditions. The chapters dealing with these subjects are the best in the book. Sanitary conditions are deplorable, over 80 per cent of the people are illiterate. Social conditions have hardly progressed farther than the feudal state, personal morality is held in light esteem, the police system contributes to disorder and the system of taxation discourages enterprise.

In this dark picture the only hopeful features are the work done by the Zemstvos in the development of local self-government and the gradual awakening of the wealthy classes to the backward condition of their fatherland.

The concluding chapters on the church and literature of Russia are sketchy and unsatisfactory.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Wisconsin.

ASCHAFFENBURG, GUSTAV. *Crime and Its Repression*. Pp. xxviii, 331. Price, \$4.00. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1913.

HOPKINS, TIGHE. *Wards of the State*. Pp. viii, 340. Price, \$3.00. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1913.

In order to arouse the public conscience in regard to any social wrong, two things are necessary. First, a careful collection of data must be made and generalized in a scientific manner. Second, upon the basis of this knowledge there must be a persistent propaganda. Both these demands are being met in the modern literature of criminology and penology. To the first type belongs the work of Aschaffenburg; to the second, that of Hopkins.

Crime and Its Repression is a careful, critical and constructive piece of scientific work. It is based upon German conditions, but its method is equally applicable to any other country. Theories in regard to crime are examined in the light of obtainable facts and, in numerous instances, are shown to rest upon insufficient data. The thing that impresses the reader throughout the work is the emphasis laid upon the necessity of seeking adequate causes for the phenomena.

Parts I and II are devoted respectively to the consideration of the social causes, and the individual causes of crime. In the former are discussed those causes which lie outside the individual in changes of season, race and religion, city and country, occupations, alcohol, prostitution, gambling, and economic and social conditions. The method is one of careful criticism of available statistics as one of the chief sources of erroneous conclusions; but no effort is made to discredit their use. In the latter, the causes which lie within the individual are studied. These include parentage and training, education, age, sex, domestic status, physical and mental characteristics of criminals and mental diseases. Neither heredity nor environment alone is sufficient to exhibit the real nature of the anti-social act we call crime. It is the joint product of all the elements involved, and can be understood only when all factors are given their full value.

Not until this survey is made are we prepared to consider the treatment of the criminal which the author reviews in Part III under the caption, *The Struggle Against Crime*. Here in the same critical manner are reviewed such subjects as prevention, responsibility, the purpose and means of punishment, indemnification, suspended sentence, probation, etc. In his conclusions, the author may be classed among the leading advocates of the individualization of punishment. In fact, the only sane method of repression is not in the repression of the unfortunate victim, but in the elimination of the causes which create the victim.

This volume is the sixth in the list of foreign books selected for translation by the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology.

The author of *Wards of the State* for years has been in the position to